entire question of localization is narrow, and Goltz fails to reckon with many groups of facts. For example, while claiming that his view of the structure of the forebrain offers the fullest support to surgical interference with that organ, he is silent as to the means by which the surgeon can localize the tumor which he is about to remove. At the same time, the accounts in the paper are vivid, and we have for the first time a picture of the bearing of dogs with lesions of such extent. The plate contains a photographic reproduction of the four brains discussed, but in all cases the terms right and left in the text are reversed in the plate, the figures being apparently the mirror-pictures of those described.

La concentrazione del sangue come condizione di stimolo del sistema nervoso centrale. J. Novi. Lo Sperimentale, Heft 5, 1887.

Taking his departure from the fact that when the quantity of sodium chloride in the organism undergoes a marked increase, then muscular twitchings followed by clonic and tonic contractions occur, the author presents the results of experiments made on dogs with a view to explaining this fact. The principal results are as follows:

1. When a 10 per cent solution of sodium chloride is injected into the veins it causes cramps in all the muscles so soon as the percentage in the blood has become about twice the normal.
2. Sodium chloride, under these conditions, does not change haemoglobin into methaemoglobin, and therefore acts differently from the alkaline chlorides investigated by Marchand. The blood taken from the animal during the experiment was dark, but on exposure to the air, became light red, and furnished a colorless serum.
3. The cause of the cramps cannot be a direct action of the sodium chloride on the muscles, because a previous injection of curare prevents the contractions, while a subsequent injection of it causes the contractions to cease after they have begun.
4. The action is not one on the peripheral nerves, because when one circulates blood with double the normal quantity of sodium chloride in a sound limb, the contractions do not occur. If when the contractions are most violent, the nerves supplying a limb are cut, they instantly cease. In a dog that had died from the effects of sodium chloride, the peripheral nerves and muscles were still very excitable, while the substance of the brain was not so.
5. The seat of the reaction is in the brain, and there only, so that dogs deeply narcotized with chloroform may be killed by the injection of the sodium chloride without showing any contractions.
6. The loss of water from the brain is the cause of the contractions. The examination of the gray substance of two normal brains, as compared with two from animals which had been treated with sodium chloride, showed from 5 to 6 per cent less water in the latter.
7. The same explanation is probably true for the cramps caused by an analogous but pathological concentration of the blood—those of cholera, for example.

Ueber die Windungen des menschlichen Gehirns. II. *Ueber die Entstehung der Grosshirnwindungen.* A. Richter. Virchow's Archiv, CVIII, 3, S. 398.

In the first part of this investigation the author sought to explain certain abnormal developments in the case of idiots, such as mikro-